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ABSTRACT

This language guide, written for United States Armed Forces personnel, serves as an introduction to the Korean language and presents important words and phrases for use in normal conversation. Linguistic expressions are classified under the following categories: (1) greetings and general phrases, (2) location, (3) directions, (4) numbers, (5) "What's this?", (6) asking for things, (7) money, (8) time, and (9) other useful phrases. Additional sections include other expressions, fill-in sentences, important signs, expressions with numbers, and an alphabetical word list. (RL)

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TM 30-342

KOREAN

A GUIDE TO THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

FL 002 492

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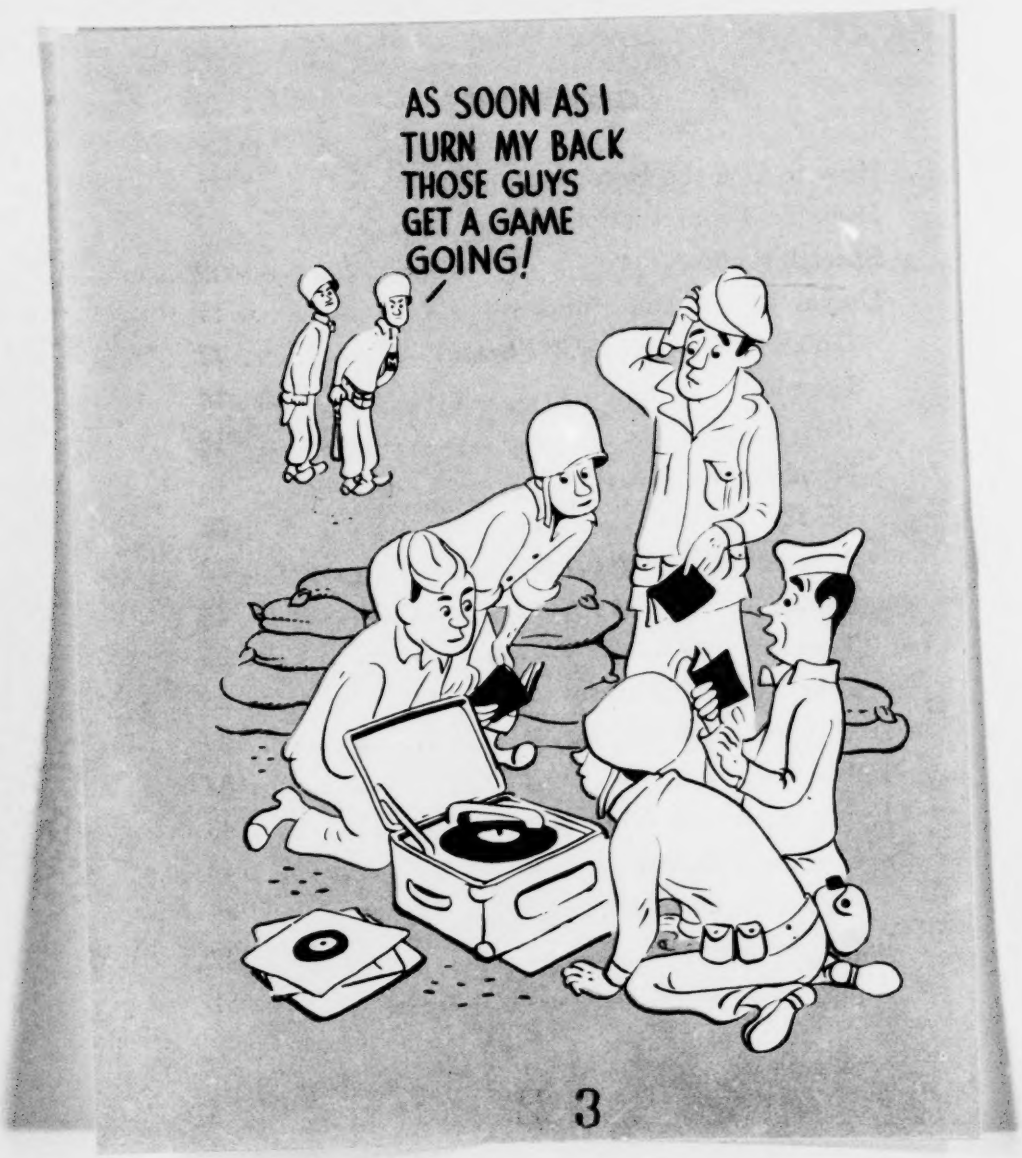

AS SOON AS I TURN MY BACK THOSE GUYS GET A GAME GOING!

KOREAN

LANGUAGE GUIDE

KOREAN is spoken by more than 23 million people. This LANGUAGE GUIDE will enable you to ask directions, buy things or order a meal in Korea. Knowing a little of the language will also help you to get along with the people, for they will naturally be pleased to see a stranger showing enough interest in them to try to speak their language.

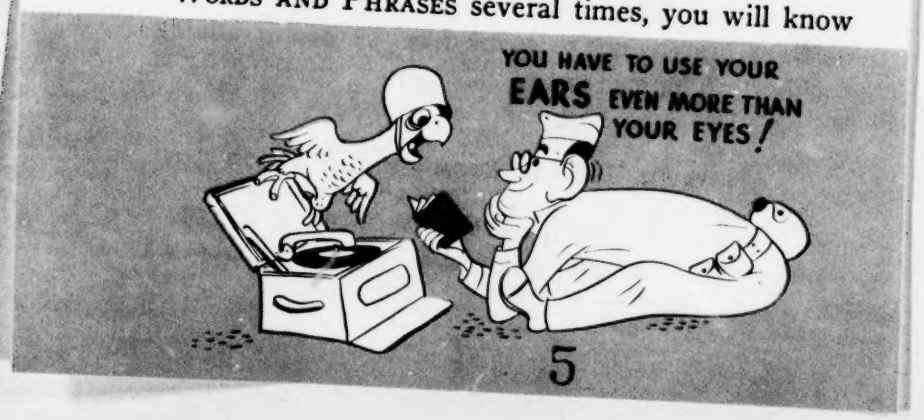
You may hear slight differences in the way Korean is pronounced in various regions, but the pronunciation given here, that of Seoul, the capital city, will be understood everywhere. However, it is always best to try to speak like the people among whom you happen to be.

How to Use the Records and Guide

The records that go with this GUIDE give you a number of the most important words and phrases

in Korean. Read the section called HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION and then listen to the records until you know the USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES by heart. ***Repeat each word out loud right after you hear it and say it exactly the way the Korean speaker does.*** Imitate the pronunciation as closely as you can, just as you might mimic someone who has an unusual accent. Try to get every detail of the pronunciation, even the rhythm and intonation. Follow the words in your GUIDE but use them only as a reminder; if you hear something different from what you see written, go by what you hear. ***Remember that you can't get the sound of a language from the printed word alone—you have to use your ears even more than your eyes.*** If you don't have the records, you will have to rely on the HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION.

By the time you have practiced the USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES several times, you will know

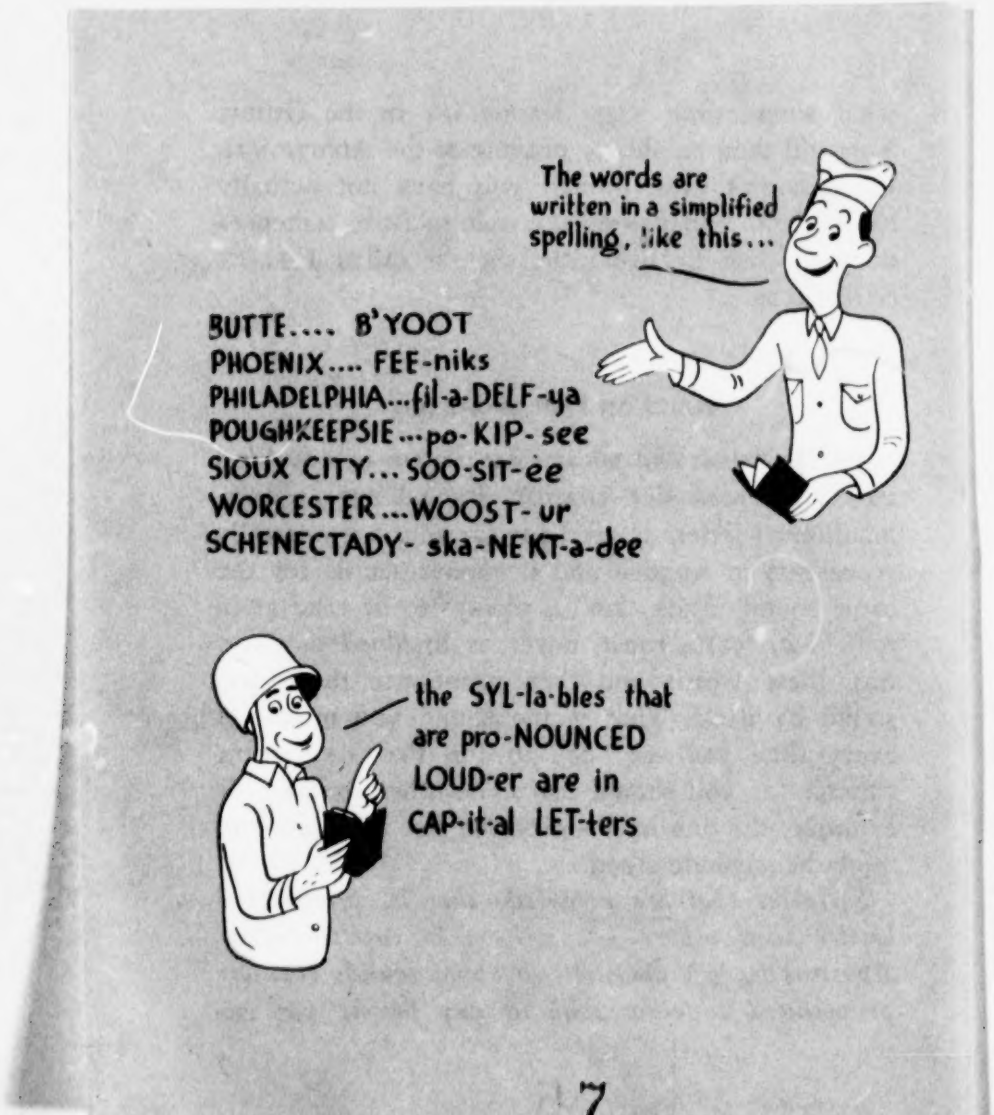


what sound each letter stands for in the GUIDE. You will then be able to pronounce the ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS even though you have not actually heard them, and you will be able to form sentences of your own by using the section called FILL-IN SENTENCES.

Hints on Pronunciation

All the words and phrases are written in a spelling which you read like English. Each letter or combination of letters is used for the sound it normally represents in English and it *always* stands for the same sound. Thus, "oo" is always to be read as in *too, boot, tooth, roost,* never as in *blood* or *door.* Say these words and then pronounce the vowel sound by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see "oo" in the PRONUNCIATION column. If you should use some other sound—for example, the one in *blood* or the one in *door*—you might be misunderstood.

Syllables that are accented—that is, pronounced louder than others—are written in capital letters. Apostrophes (') are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break; for ex-

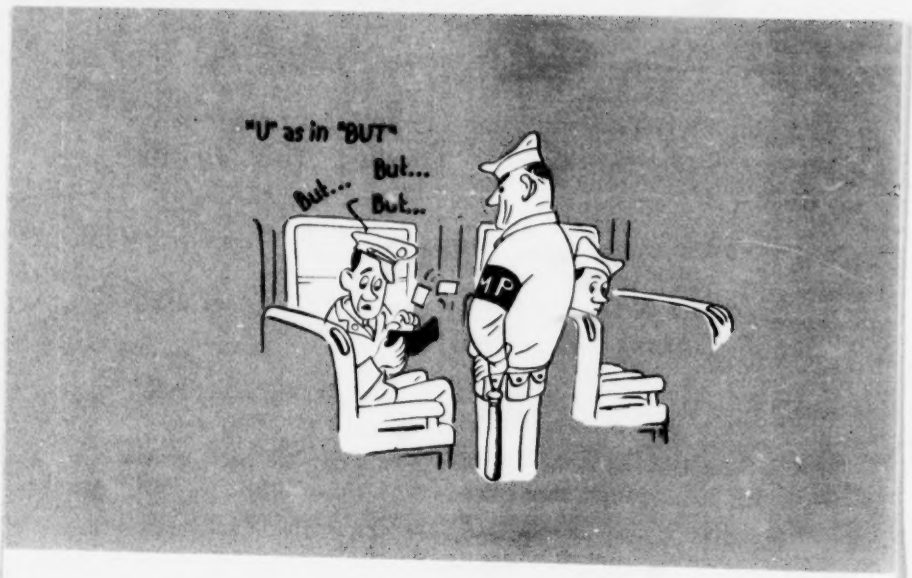

The words are written in a simplified spelling, like this...
BUTTE.... B'YOOT
PHOENIX.... FEE-niks
PHILADELPHIA...fil-a-DELF-ya
POUGHKEEPSIE...po-KIP-see
SIOUX CITY... SOO-SIT-ee
WORCESTER...WOOST-ur
SCHENECTADY- ska-NEKT-a-dee
the SYL-la-bles that are pro-NOUNCED LOUD-er are in CAP-it-al LET-ters

ample, "AHN-n'yung" in the expression "AHN-n'yung hah-SIM-nik-gah?" meaning "How do you do?"

Special Points

Here are a few points to remember as you read the PRONUNCIATION column:

AH	as in *father, bah, ah.* Example: "SAH" meaning "four."
A	as in *at, fat, hat.* Example: "NA-il" meaning "tomorrow."
U *or* UH	as in *huh, sun, but.* Example: "SOO-juh" meaning "eating utensils."
ER	for a sound something like the *er* in *her* or the *ur* in *hurt.* Example: "ERN" meaning "left side."



<u>QQ</u>	when underlined, stands for a sound we don't have in English. It is like the *oo* of *book* pronounced with the lips spread apart as though about to say the *i* of *pit*. Example: "S<u>QQ</u>-mool" meaning "twenty."
P, T, CH, K	in italics, stand for sounds much like those we have in *push, ten, choose, keen,* but said with a stronger rush of breath than the English sounds have. They may seem to be followed by an *h*-sound. Example: "*K*AWNG" meaning "beans."
Ḅ, Ḍ, Ġ, J̣, Ṣ	with dots underneath, stand for the sounds of *bake, dig, jug, go, some,* said with the throat muscles tightened. Example: "Ḅ AHL-lee" meaning "quickly."

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

This section contains the exact wording of the Korean language records issued with this GUIDE.

These records give you a few useful phrases in Korean. To learn to say these phrases so that you will be understood, imitate the sounds exactly as you hear them. You will hear the English first, followed by the Korean. Then repeat the Korean out loud, and say it *good and loud*. Remember! Repeat every Korean phrase right after you hear it. In the KOREAN LANGUAGE GUIDE which should be used with these records all the phrases you will hear are written in a spelling that you read like English. Listen to the records six or seven times and you will know the phrases by heart.

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

When you are first introduced to a stranger you say:

English	*Pronunciation*
I greet you for the first time	*CH*UH-oom perp-SQQM-nee-ah
How do you do?	AHN-n'yung hah-SIM-nik-gah?

For "Good morning" you say really:

Have you had a good rest?	AHN-n'yung-hee choo-moo-suss-SQQM-nik-gah?

For "Good evening" you really say:

Have you had your evening meal?	CHUN-yuk chahp-soo-suss-SQQM-nik-gah?
Sir *or* Mr.	SUN-sang
Madam *or* Mrs.	POO-in
Miss	YAHNG

When used with proper names, these terms of address follow the noun.

Please excuse me	YAWNG-suh hah-SIP-see-yaw

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

When you approach a stranger on the street and want to ask for some information, it is polite to start by saying:

May I ask you a question? MAHL-s̲oo̲m CHAWM MOO-ruh PAWP-see-dah

In this expression is a sound you must practice. It is written "o̲o̲" with a line underneath. You heard it in the first word of the last expression. Listen again and repeat: "MAHL-s̲oo̲m, MAHL-s̲oo̲m." It is like the *oo* of *book* pronounced with the lips spread apart as though about to say the *i* of *pit*. Try just the sound again: "o̲o̲, o̲o̲."

Thank you kaw-mahp-SO̲O̲M-nee-dah

Don't mention it *CH*UN-mah-nay mahl-s̲oo̲-MIM-nee-dah

English	*Pronunciation*
Do you understand me?	AH-rah took-gess-SOOM-nik-gah?
Yes	YAY
I understand	AH-rah took-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
No	AH-nee-yaw
I don't understand	CHAHL maw-roo-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
Please speak slowly	CHAWM *CH*UN-*ch*un-hee MAHL-soom hah-SIP-see-yaw
Please repeat	CHAWM TAH-see MAHL-soom hah-SIP-see-yaw

LOCATION

When you need directions to get somewhere, you first name the place and then add the phrase "Where is?"

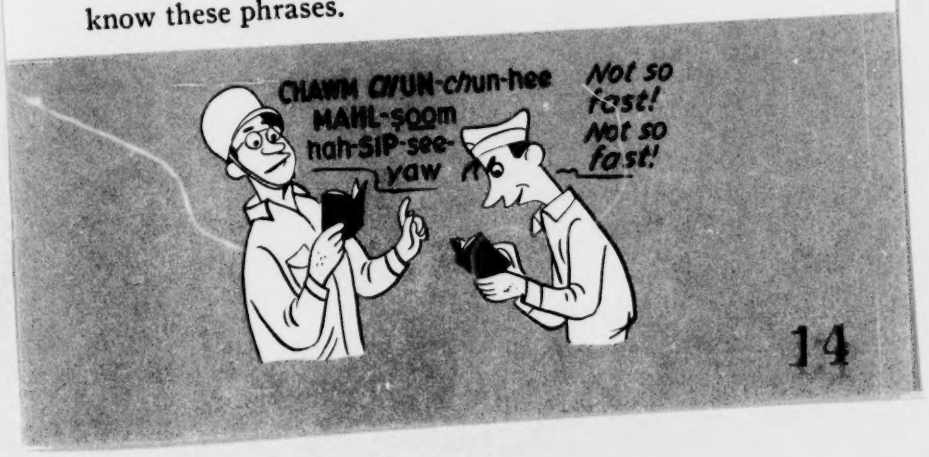
Where is ___?	___ UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
a restaurant	OOM-sik-jum
Where is a restaurant?	oom-SIK-jum-oon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

English	*Pronunciation*
a hotel	YUG-wahn
Where is a hotel?	YUG-wahn-oon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
the railroad station	CHUNG-guh CHAHNG
Where is the railroad station?	CHUNG-guh CHAHNG-oon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
a toilet	P'YUN-saw
Where is a toilet?	P'YUN-saw-noon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?

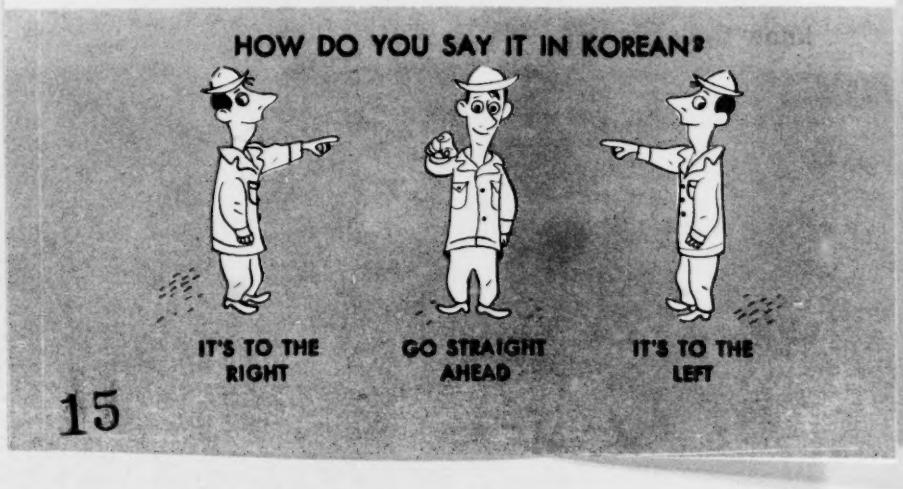
DIRECTIONS

The answer to your question "Where is such-and-such?" may be "It's to the right" or "It's to the left" or "Go straight ahead," so you need to know these phrases.



English	*Pronunciation*
It's to the right	PAH-roon JAW-gay iss-SOOM-nee-dah
It's to the left	ERN JAW-gay iss-SOOM-nee-dah
Go straight ahead	AHP-hoo-raw KAWT-jahng kah-SIP-see-yaw

Here in these expressions are examples of another sound you must practice. It is written "j" (with the dot under it). Listen again and repeat: "JAW-gay, JAW-gay." It is like the *j* of *judge,* but you tighten your throat hard as you say it, as though you were just about to hold your breath. You will find the dot under "b," "d," "g," and "s" too, and it represents the same tightening of the throat there. Try this sound with and without this



tightening of the throat. First without the tightening: "CHAW, CHAW." And with the tightening: "JAW, JAW."

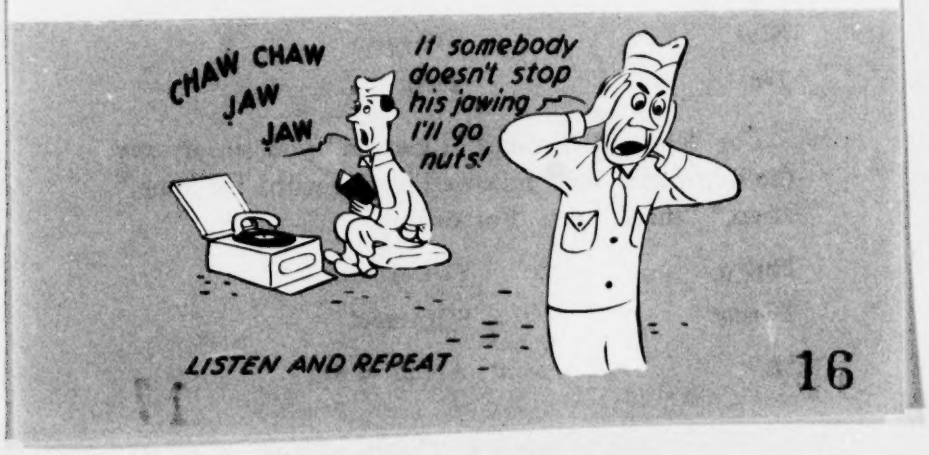
Go this way	EE-ree kah-SIP-see-yaw
Please point	CHAWM KAH-rooch-huh choo-SIP-see-yaw

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town, it will be given to you in terms of Chinese miles.

Chinese mile EE

[NOTE: This word changes its form when numbers are added to make combinations like "two miles," "three miles," etc. See pages 43-45.]

One Chinese mile is about one-third of an English mile.



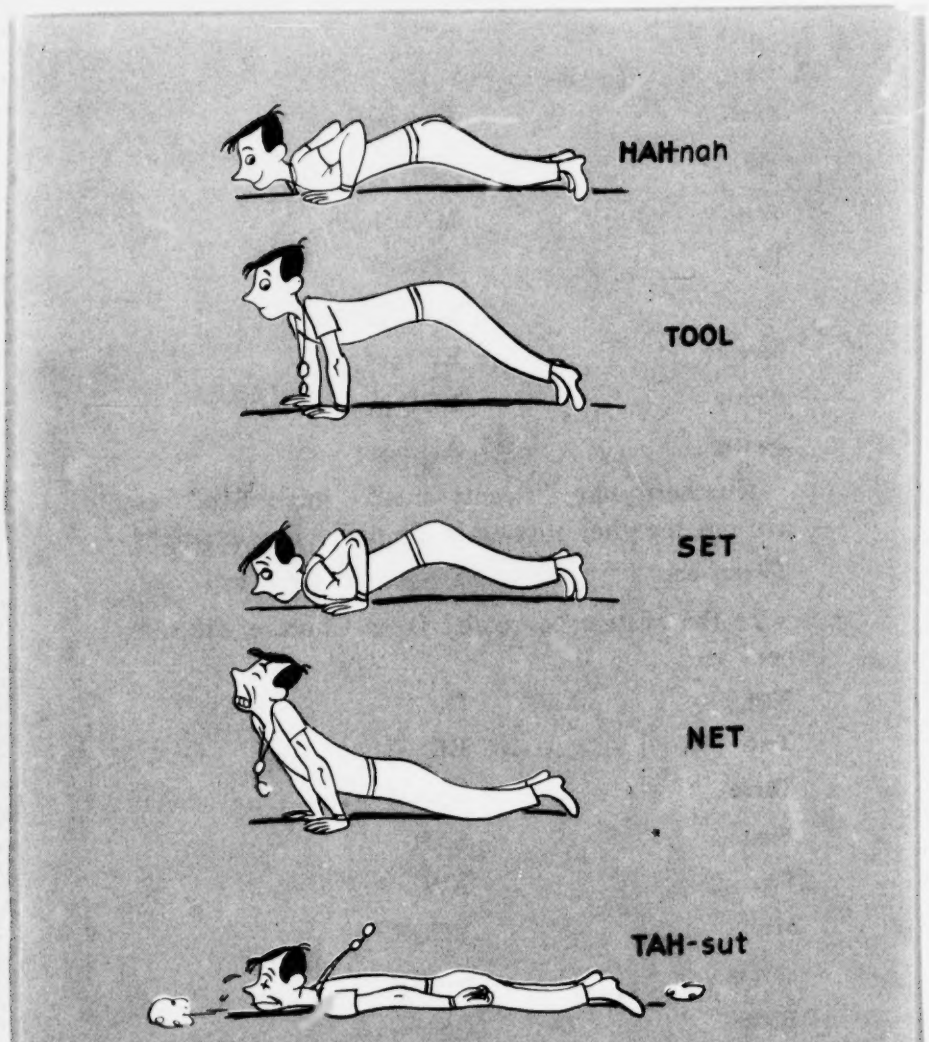
NUMBERS

There are two sets of words in Korean for numbers less than one hundred, and both are used often. One is the native Korean system, and the other is borrowed from Chinese. In the native Korean system, the numbers are as follows:

One	HAH-nah
Two	TOOL
Three	SET
Four	NET
Five	TAH-sut
Six	YUSS-ut
Seven	IL-gawp
Eight	YUD-ul
Nine	AH-hawp
Ten	YUL

For "eleven" through "nineteen" you simply say the word for "ten" followed by the word for "one," "two," "three," etc. For example:

Fifteen	YUL-ḍah-sut
Twenty	SOO-mool


HAH-nah
TOOL
SET
NET
TAH-sut

English	*Pronunciation*
Thirty	SUH-roon
Forty	MAH-hoon
Fifty	SHWIN
Sixty	YAY-shwin
Seventy	EE-roon
Eighty	YUD-oon
Ninety	AH-hoon

Numbers like "twenty-one," "thirty-five," etc., are put together just as in English. For example:

Twenty-one	SOO-mool HAH-nah

In the system borrowed from Chinese, the numbers are:

One	IL
Two	EE
Three	SAHM
Four	SAH
Five	AW
Six	YOOK
Seven	*CH*IL
Eight	*P*AHL

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

English	*Pronunciation*
Nine	KOO
Ten	SIP

In this system, too, the numbers from "eleven" through "nineteen" are made by saying the word for "ten" followed by the word for "one," "two," etc. Numbers like "twenty-one," "thirty-five," etc., are put together just as in English, and as in the native Korean system.

In the Chinese system the numbers "twenty," "thirty," etc. up through "ninety," are made by saying "two ten," "three ten," etc. For example:

Twenty	EE-sip
Ninety	KOO-sip

The words for "hundred," "thousand," and "ten thousand," are found only in the Chinese system.

Hundred	PAK
Thousand	*CH*UN
Ten thousand	MAHN

Be sure to notice the difference between the vowel written "a" and the vowel written "ah." The first

is about like our *a* in *pat,* and the second like our *ah* in *bah.*

WHAT'S THIS?

When you want to know the name of something you can say "What's this?" and point to the thing you mean.

What's this?	EE-guss-oon moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?

ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something, you first name the thing wanted and then add the phrase "Please give me."

Please give me —	— CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw
cigarettes	TAHM-ba
Please give me some cigarettes	TAHM-ba CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw
matches	SUNG-n'yahng
Please give me some matches	SUNG-n'yahng CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

Here are the words for some of the things you may require.

food *(in the country)*	MUG-<u>oo</u>l GUT
food *(in the city)*	<u>OO</u>M-sik
water	MOOL
eggs	KAY-rahn
soup	KOOK
vegetables	*CH*ASS-aw
meat	KAWG-ee
chicken	TAHK KAWG-ee
fish	SANG-sun
beef	SAW KAWG-ee
pork	TWAJ-ee KAWG-ee
cooked rice	PAHP
potatoes	KAHM-jah
beans	*K*AWNG
cabbage	PACH-hoo
fruit	SIL-gwah
melons	*CH*AH-mer
tea	*CH*AH
milk	OO-yoo

U *or* UH *as in* but

English	*Pronunciation*
liquor	SOOL
beer	MAK-joo *or* BEE-roo
salt	SAW-gawm

MONEY

To find out how much things cost you say really "This costs how much?"

How much does this cost? EE-guss-oon ul-MAHM-nik-gah?

The answer will be given to you in terms of "WUN" and "CHUN." One hundred "CHUN" equal a "WUN." In giving prices the system of numbers borrowed from Chinese is used. For example:

This costs two CHUN EE-guss-oon EE-jun chah-RIM-nee-dah

[NOTE: The words "CHUN" and "WUN" change form when numbers are put before them. The most important expressions, like "two CHUN," "five WUN," will be found on page 44.]

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

TIME

To find out what time it is you say really "Now is what time?"

now	CHEE-gŏŏm
is what time	mess-SIM-nik-gah
What time is it?	CHEE-gŏŏm mess-SIM-nik-gah?

The hours are counted with the native Korean numbers. For "one o'clock" you say really "one o'clock it is."

one o'clock	HAHN-see
it is	IM-nee-dah

[NOTE: The most important combinations of numbers and hours, and of numbers and minutes, are given on pages 43-46.]

It's one o'clock	HAHN-see IM-nee-dah
It's two o'clock	TOO-see IM-nee-dah
It's three o'clock	SAY-see IM-nee-dah

For "it's four fifteen" you say really "four o'clock fifteen minutes it is," but the minutes are counted with the Chinese system of numerals.

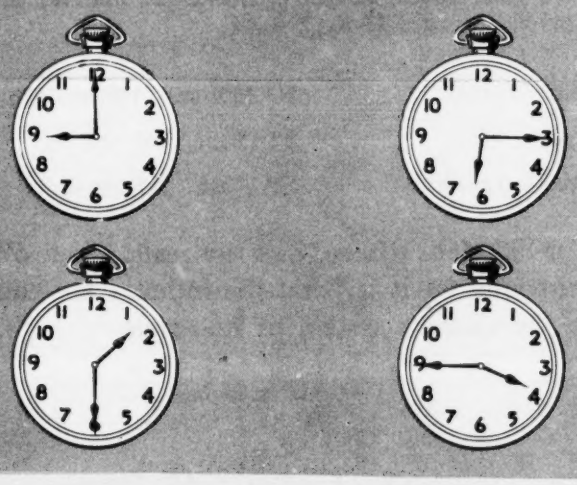
English	*Pronunciation*
four o'clock	NAY-see
fifteen minutes	SEE-baw-boon
It's four fifteen	NAY-see SEE-baw-boon IM-nee-dah

For "it's four thirty" you say really "four o'clock half it is."

half	PAHN
It's four thirty	NAY-see PAHN IM-nee-dah

For "it's quarter to five" you can say either "four o'clock forty-five minutes it is" or "five o'clock fifteen minutes before it is."

WHAT'S THE TIME IN KOREAN?



English	*Pronunciation*
before	CHUN
It's a quarter to five	TAH-suss-see SEE-baw-boon CHUN IM-nee-dah

If you want to know when a movie starts or when a train leaves you say:

movies	HWAHLT-dawng SAH-jin
at what time	MESS-see-ay
do they start	SEE-jahk HAHM-nik-gah
When do the movies start?	HWAHLT-dawng SAH-jin MESS-see-ay SEE-jahk HAHM-nik-gah?
train	KICH-hah
does it leave	duh-NAHM-nik-gah
When does the train leave?	KICH-hah MESS-see-ay duh-NAHM-nik-gah?
Yesterday	UJ-ay
Today	AW-nool
Tomorrow	NA-il

The days of the week are:

Sunday	EER-yaw-il
Monday	WUHR-yaw-il

English	*Pronunciation*
Tuesday	HWAH-yaw-il
Wednesday	SOO-yaw-il
Thursday	MAWG-yaw-il
Friday	KOOM-yaw-il
Saturday	TAW-yaw-il

OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

The following phrases will be useful.

What is your name?	TAHNG-sin EER-haw-moon moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?
My name is John	CHAY EER-haw-moon "John"-IM-nee-dah
How do you say "desk" *(or anything else)* in Korean?	"DESK"-rool CHAW-sun MAHL-law moo-UHR-ah-gaw HAHM-nik-gah?
Where is the nearest town?	CHAY-il KAHK-gah-oon TAWNG-nen-oon UDD-et-joom iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
I am an American	NAH-noon MEE-gook sah-RAHM-ee-yaw
Good-by	AHN-n'yung-hee kah-SIP-see-yaw

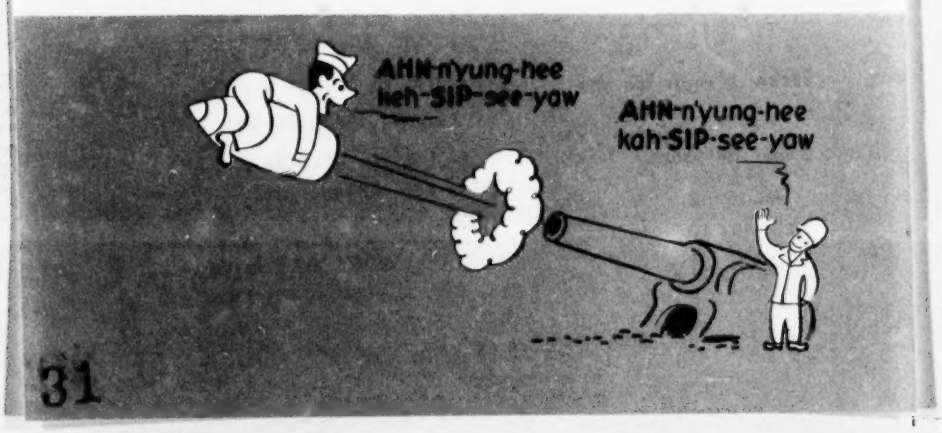
ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

English	*Pronunciation*
I'm hungry	SEE-jahng HAHM-nee-dah
I'm thirsty	MAWNG mah-ROOM-nee-dah
I'm lost	NAH-noon KEE-rool eer-huss-SOOM-nee-dah
I'm sick	NAH-noon CHAWM ahp-HOOM-nee-dah
I'm tired	NAH-noon CHAWM KAW-dahn HAHM-nee-dah
I'm wounded	NAH-noon CHAWM tahch-huss-SOOM-nee-dah
Stop! *(to someone running away)*	KUG-ee SUK-guh-rah
Hold still!	KAH-mah-nee ISS-suh
Wait a minute!	CHAHNG-gahn kee-dah-REE-see-yaw
Come here!	EE-ree AW-see-yaw
Quickly!	ḄAHL-lee
Right away!	KAWT
Come quickly!	ḄAHL-lee AW-see-yaw
Go quickly!	ḄAHL-lee KAH-see-yaw

English	*Pronunciation*
Help!	SAH-rahm SAHL-l'yoo
Help me	CHAWM TAW-wah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Bring help	SAH-rah mool CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah CHOO-see-yaw
I will pay you	TAWN too-ree-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
I will not forget what you do for me	IT-jee ahn-gess-SOOM-nee-dah

English	*Pronunciation*
Where are the sailors?	soo-BYONG-d<u>oo</u>-r<u>oo</u>n UDD-ay iss-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?
Where are the American sailors?	MEE-gook soo-BYONG-d<u>oo</u>-r<u>oo</u>n UDD-ay iss-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?
Where is it?	UDD-ay iss-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?
Where is the town?	TAWNG-nay-n<u>oo</u>n UDD-ay iss-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?
How far is the town?	TAWNG-nay GAH-jee UL-mah-nah MUM-nik-gah?
Is it far?	MUM-nik-gah?
How far is it?	UL-mah-nah MUM-nik-gah?
Which way is north?	UN-<u>oo</u> JAWG-ee POOK chaw-GIM-nik-gah?
Which is the road to ___?	UN-<u>oo</u> KEE-ree ___ -<u>oo</u>-raw KAH-n<u>oo</u>n kee-RIM-nik-gah?
Draw a map for me	CHEE-daw-r<u>oo</u>l K<u>OO</u>R-yuh CHOO-see-yaw
Take me there	CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Take me to a doctor	<u>OO</u>-sah HAHN-day CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw

English	*Pronunciation*
Take me to a hospital	P'YUNG-wun-ay CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Danger!	WEE-hum HAHM-nee-dah
Watch out!	CHOO-ee HAH-see-yaw
Good-by *(to person staying behind)*	AHN-n'yung-hee keh-SIP-see-yaw
Is it big?	KOOM-nik-gah?
It is big	KOOM-nee-dah
It is not big	KOO-jee ahn-SOOM-nee-dah
Is it good?	chawss-SOOM-nik-gah?
It is good	chawss-SOOM-nee-dah
It is not good	CHAWCH-hee ahn-SOOM-nee-dah



English	*Pronunciation*
Is it expensive?	piss-SAHM-nik-gah?
It is expensive	piss-SAHM-nee-dah
It is not expensive	PISS-sah-jee ahn-ṢOOM-nee-dah
Is it clean?	ǴAK-goot HAHM-nik-gah?
It is clean	ǴAK-goot HAHM-nee-dah
It is not clean	ǴAK-goot-jee ahn-ṢOOM-nee-dah
Is it near?	kahk-gahp-SOOM-nik-gah?
It is near	kahk-gahp SOOM-nee-dah
It is not near	KAHK-gahp-jee ahn-ṢOOM-nee-dah

★

FILL-IN SENTENCES

In this section you will find a number of sentences, each containing a blank space which can be filled in with any one of the words in the list that follows. For example, if you want to say "Please give me some soap," find the fill-in sentence "Please give me —" and, in the list following the sentences, the word for "soap." Then combine them as follows:

Please give me —	— CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw
soap	PEE-noo
Please give me some soap	PEE-noo CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw

Please give me —	— CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw
Please bring me —	— CHAWM KAHT-dah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Where is —?	— UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
I (*or* we) have —	— iss-SOOM-nee-dah
I (*or* we) don't have —	— up-SOOM-nee-dah
Have you —?	— iss-SOOM-nik-gah?

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

English	*Pronunciation*
Example:	
Have you ___?	___ iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
noodles	KOOK-soo
Have you noodles?	KOOK-soo iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
barley	PAW-ree
cooked barley	PAW-ree PAHP
food eaten with rice	*CH*AHN
guinea corn	SOO-soo
millet	CHAWP-sahl
cooked millet	CHAWP PAHP
pickled salad	KIM-chee
rice cakes	DUK
soya bean curd	TOO-boo
soya bean sauce	KAHN-jahng
soya bean sprouts	*K*AWNG NAH-mool
white radishes	MOO
a bowl	SAH-bahl
chopsticks	CHUK KAH-rahk
a cup	CHAHN

U *or* UH *as in* but

English	*Pronunciation*
eating utensils	SOO-juh
a glass	YOO-ree CHAHN
a knife	*K*AHL
a plate	CHUP-see
a spoon	SOOK KAH-rahk
a bed	*CH*IM-sahng
blankets	TAHM-n'yaw
a comforter	EE-bool
mosquito net	MAWG-ee CHAHNG
a pillow	P'YUG-a
a room	PAHNG
sheets	HAWN NEE-bool
cigars	KWUL-l'yun
a pipe	KAWM-bahng-da *or* "pipe"
tobacco *or* cigarettes	TAHM-ba
a 'ountain pen	MAHN-n'yun *P*IL
ink	"ink"
paper	CHAWNG-ee

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

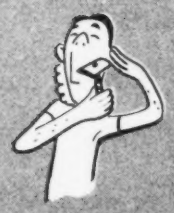
English	*Pronunciation*
a pen	*CH*UL *P*IL
a pencil	YUN *P*IL
a writing brush	POOT
a comb	PEET
hot water	TUH-oon MOOL
a razor	M'YUN-daw
razor blades	M'YUN-daw *K*AHL
soap	PEE-noo
a toothbrush	EE-ṣawl
tooth powder	*CH*EE-yahk
a towel	SAY-soo ṢOO-gun
a handkerchief	SAWN ṢOO-gun
overshoes	TUSS-sin
a raincoat	PEE-awt
rubber-overshoes	KAW-moo TUSS-sin
a shirt	wah-ee-SHAHT-sǫǫ
shoelaces	KOO-doo GǪǪN
shoe polish	KOO-doo YAHK
shoes	KOO-doo
underwear	SAW-gawt

WHICH IS WHICH?

A COMB

SOAP

A TOWEL



A RAZOR

RAZOR BLADES

A TOOTHBRUSH

Give me:

1. M'YUN-daw KAHL
2. SAY-see ṢOO-gun
3. PEE-noo
4. PEET
5. M'YUN-daw
6. EE-ṣawl

(Answers on page 37.)

English	*Pronunciation*
buttons	TAHNCH-hoo
a needle	PAH-nool
safety pins	"pin"
thread	SEEL
aspirin	"aspirin"
a bandage	POONG-da
cotton	SAWM
a disinfectant	SAW-dawk CHAY
a laxative	P'YUN-bee JAY
gasoline	"gasoline"

I want to ___	NAH-noon ___ -gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
Example:	
I want to ___	NAH-noon ___ -gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
eat	MUK-
I want to eat	NAH-noon MUK-gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
drink *(water)*	MOOL MUK-

English	*Pronunciation*
have a haircut	EE-bahl HAH-
rest	SHWEE-
shave	M'YUN-daw HAH-
sleep	CHAH-
wash my face	SAY-soo HAH-

Where is a ___? *or* Where is the ___?	___ UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
Example:	
Where is a ___?	___ UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
barber shop	EE-bahl SAW
Where is a barber shop?	EE-bahl SAW UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
doctor	OO-sah
servant	HAH-in
policeman	SOON-sah
shoemaker	KOO-doo BAHNG
tailor	YAHNG-bawk JUM
bridge	TAH-ree

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

English	*Pronunciation*
bus	BUSS-soo
camp	*CH*UN-mahk
church	YEB-a TAHNG
house	CHIP
laundry	SET-hahk SAW
market	SEE-jahng *or* CHUJ-ah
post office	OOP-h'yun KOOK
railroad	*CH*UL-law
river	KAHNG
road	KIL
school	HAHK-g'yaw
streetcar	CHUN-*ch*ah
telephone	CHUN-hwah
well	OO-mool

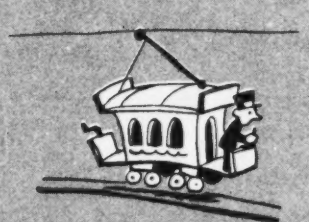
U *or* UH *as in* but

WHICH IS WHICH?

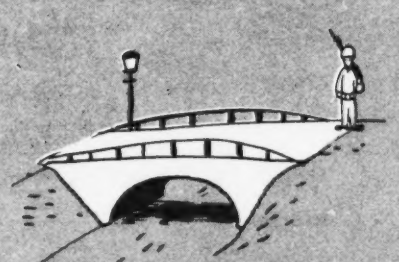
BUTTONS

TELEPHONE

BANDAGE



STREETCAR



BRIDGE

BUS

1. TAHNCH-hoo
2. TAH-ree
3. BUSS-soo
4. POONG-da
5. CHUN-chah
6. CHUN-hwah

(Answers on pages 39-41.)

EXPRESSIONS WITH NUMBERS

Numbers and words like "EE" ("Chinese mile"), "CHUN" and "WUN" (Korean money), "POON" ("minute") and "SEE" ("o'clock") change form when put together. The most important combinations are given in the following section.

CHINESE NUMBERS

1	IL	11	SIB-il	10	SIP
2	EE	12	SIB-ee	20	EE-sip
3	SAHM	13	SIP-sahm	30	SAHM-sip
4	SAH	14	SIP-sah	40	SAH-sip
5	AW	15	SIB-aw	50	AW-sip
6	YOOK	16	SIM-n'yook	60	YOOK-sip
7	*CH*IL	17	SIP-*ch*il	70	*CH*IL-sip
8	*P*AHL	18	SIP-hahl	80	*P*AHL-sip
9	KOO	19	SIP-goo	90	KOO-sip
10	SIP				
		100	PAK		
		1,000	*CH*UN		
		10,000	MAHN		

Amounts of Money with Chinese Numbers

Number	CHUN	WUN (100 CHUN)
1	IL-jun	EER-wun
2	EE-jun	EE-wun
3	SAHM-jun	SAHM-wun
4	SAH-jun	SAH-wun
5	AW-jun	AW-wun
6	YOOK-jun	YOOG-wun
7	*CH*IL-jun	*CH*EER-wun
8	*P*AHL-jun	*P*AHR-wun
9	KOO-jun	KOO-wun
10	SIP-jun	SIB-wun
100	PAK-jun	PAG-wun
1,000		*CH*UN-wun

Other Combinations

Number	Chinese Miles (EE)	Minutes (POON)
1	IL-lee	IL-boon
2	EE-ree	EE-boon
3	SAHM-nee	SAHM-boon
4	SAH-ree	SAH-boon
5	AW-ree	AW-boon
6	YOONG-nee	YOOK-boon
7	*CH*IL-lee	*CH*IL-boon
8	*P*AHL-lee	*P*AHL-boon
9	KOO-ree	KOO-boon
10	SIM-nee	SIP-boon
100	PANG-nee	
1,000	*CH*UL-lee	

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

You will notice that to say "seventeen" you say "ten-seven," and that to say "seven miles," you say "seven mile," with a little change as the words are run together. To say "seventeen miles" you say simply "ten-seven-mile," and make all the changes, as the words are run together, that are indicated in the above tables; so that the form is "SIP-*ch*il-lee." Similarly, to say "eighteen WUN" you say "ten-eight-WUN" with the changes indicated, giving "SIP-hah-wun." The only exception to this is the expression for "fifteen miles," which is sometimes said "SEE-aw-ree" instead of "SIB-aw-ree."

NATIVE KOREAN NUMBERS

1	HAH-nah	11	YUHR-hah-nah	10	YUL
2	TOOL	12	YUL-ḍool	20	SOO-mool
3	SET	13	YUL-ṣet	30	SUH-roon
4	NET	14	YUL-let	40	MAH-hoon
5	TAH-sut	15	YUL-ḍah-sut	50	SHWIN
6	YUSS-ut	16	YUHR-yuss-ut	60	YAY-shwin
7	IL-gawp	17	YUHR-il-gawp	70	EE-roon
8	YUD-ul	18	YUHR-yud-ul	80	YUD-oon
9	AH-hawp	19	YUHR-ah-hawp	90	AH-hoon
10	YUL				

EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

English	*Pronunciation*
one o'clock	HAHN-see
two o'clock	TOO-see
three o'clock	SAY-see
four o'clock	NAY-see
five o'clock	TAH-suss-see
six o'clock	YUSS-uss-see
seven o'clock	IL-gawp-see
eight o'clock	YUD-ul-ṣee
nine o'clock	AH-hawp-see
ten o'clock	YUL-ṣee
eleven o'clock	YUHR-hahn-see
twelve o'clock	YUL-ḍoo-see

★

IMPORTANT SIGNS

English	*Korean*	*Chinese*
STOP	정지	停止
GO SLOW	천천히가시요	徐行
CAUTION	주의	注意
DANGER	위험	危險
NO THOROUGHFARE	통행금지	通行禁止
DEAD END	막다른골목	
KEEP TO THE LEFT	좌측통행	左側通行
DANGEROUS; GO SLOW	위험서행	危險徐行

English	*Korean*	*Chinese*
RAILROAD	기차선로	火车道路
BRIDGE	다리	桥
MEN	남자변소	男子便所
WOMEN	여자변소	女子便所
LAVATORY	변소	便所
NO SMOKING	담배피지마시요	禁烟
NO SPITTING	침뱉지마시요	
KEEP OUT	들어오지말아주시요	闲人免入

閑人勿入

Stop here while
I read the
sign
기차시길
汽車鉄路

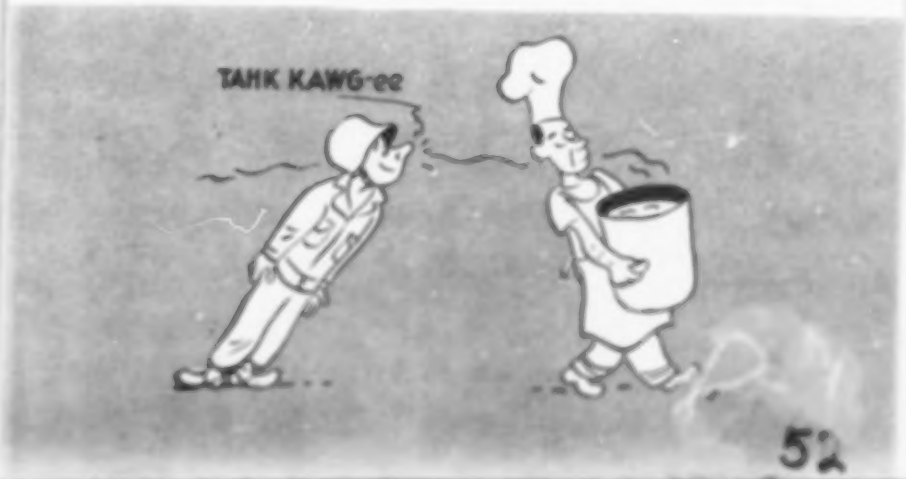
ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST

Korean words frequently change form when put together into sentences. Thus the word for "soldier" is "P'YUNG-jung," but in the sentence "Where are the soldiers?" the word has the form "p'yung-JUNG-doo-roon": "p'yung-JUNG-doo-roon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?" These changes also take place when numbers are used with words like "SEE" ("o'clock"). The numbers and combinations with them are given on pages 43-46, and are not included in the ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST.

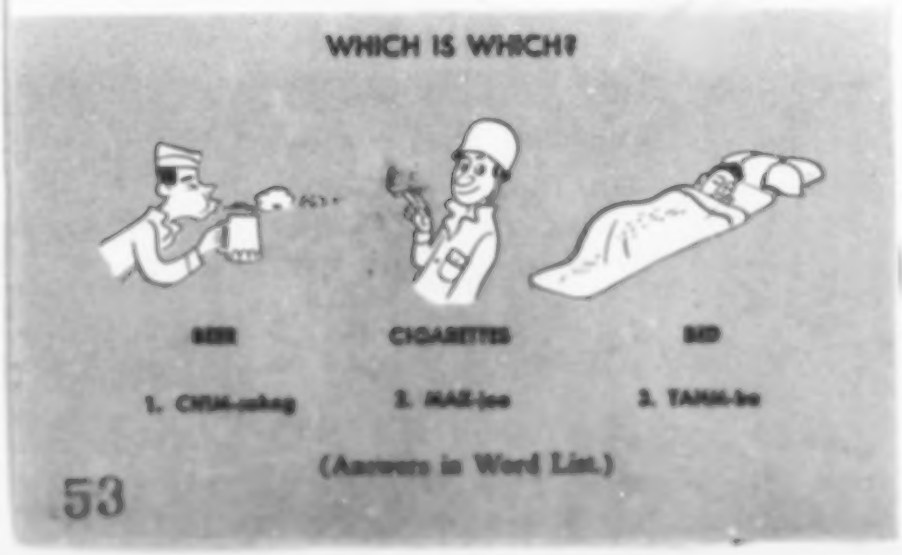
English	*Pronunciation*
	A
American	MEE-gook
I am an American	NAH-noon MEE-gook sah-RAH-mee-yaw
American sailor	MEE-gook soo-BYONG
aspirin	"aspirin"
	B
bandage	POONG-da
barber shop	EE-bahl SAW

English	*Pronunciation*
barley	PAW-ree
cooked barley	PAW-ree PAHP
beans	*K*AWNG
soya bean curd	TOO-boo
soya bean sauce	KAHN-jahng
soya bean sprouts	*K*AWNG NAH-mool
bed	*CH*IM-sahng
beef	SAW KAWG-ee
beer	MAK-joo *or* BEE-roo
big	
Is it big?	*K*OOM-nik-gah?
It is big	*K*OOM-nee-dah
It is not big	*K*OO-jee ahn-SOOM-nee-dah
blades	
razor blades	M'YUN-daw *K*AHL
blankets	TAHM-n'yaw
bowl	SAH-bahl
bridge	TAH-ree

English	*Pronunciation*
bring	
Bring help	SAH-rah-mool CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah CHOO-see-yaw
Please bring me ___	___ CHAWM KAHT-dah choo-SIP-see-yaw
bus	BUSS-soo
buttons	TAHNCH-hoo
	C
cabbage	PACH-hoo
camp	*CH*UN-mahk
chicken	TAHK KAWG-ee



English	*Pronunciation*
chopsticks	CHUK KAH-rahk
church	YEB-a TAHNG
cigarettes	TAHM-ba
Please give me some cigarettes	TAHM-ba CHAWM choo-SIP-see-yaw
cigars	KWUL-l'yun
clean	
Is it clean?	GAK-goot HAHM-nik-gah?
It is clean	GAK-goot HAHM-[illegible]ah
It is not clean	GAK-goot-jee [illegible]-nee-dah
comb	PIT



English	*Pronunciation*
come	
Come here!	EE-ree AW-see-yaw
Come quickly!	BAHL-lee AW-see-yaw
comforter	EE-bool
cost	
How much does this cost?	EE-guss-oon ul-MAHM-nik-gah?
This costs two "CHUN"	EE-guss-oon EE-jun chah-RIM-nee-dah
cotton	SAWM
cup	CHAHN

D

Danger!	WEE-hum HAHM-nee-dah
disinfectant	SAW-dawk CHAY
doctor	OO-sah
Take me to a doctor	OO-sah HAHN-day CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-se-aw
drink	
I want to drink *(water)*	NAH-noon MOOL MUK-gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah

English	*Pronunciation*
	E
eat	
I want to eat	NAH-noon MUK-gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
eating utensils	SOO-juh
eggs	KAY-rahn
excuse	
Please excuse me	YAWNG-suh hah-SIP-see-yaw
expensive	
Is it expensive?	piss-SAHM-nik-gah?
It is expensive	piss-SAHM-nee-dah
It is not expensive	PISS-sah-jee ahn-SOOM-nee-dah
	F
far	
How far is it?	UL-mah-nah MUM nik-gah?
How far is the town?	TAWNG-nay GAH-jee UL-mah-nah MUM-nik-gah?

English	*Pronunciation*
Is it far?	MUM-nik-gah?
fish	SANG-sun
food	
in the country	MUG-ool GUT
in the city	OOM-sik
fountain pen	MAHN-n'yun *P*IL
Friday	*K*OOM-yaw-il
fruit	SIL-gwah

G

gasoline	"gasoline"
give	
Please give me ___	___ CHAWN choo-SIP-see-yaw
glass	YOO-ree CHAHN
go	
Go quickly!	BAHL-lee KAH-see-yaw
Go straight ahead	AHP-hoo-raw KAWT-jahng kah-SIP-see-yaw
Go this way	EE-ree kah-SIP-see-yaw

English	*Pronunciation*
good	
Is it good?	chawss-SOOM-nik-gah?
It is good	chawss-SOOM-nee-dah
It is not good	CHAWCH-hee ahn-SOOM-nee-dah
Good-by *(to person leaving)*	AHN-n'yung-hee kah-SIP-see-yaw
Good-by *(to person staying behind)*	AHN-n'yung-hee keh-SIP-see-yaw
guinea corn	SOO-soo

H

haircut	
I want to have a haircut	NAH-noon EE-bahl HAH-gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
half	PAHN
handkerchief	SAWN SOO-gun
have	
Have you ___?	___ iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
I (we) don't have ___	___ up-SOOM-nee-dah
I (we) have ___	___ iss-SOOM-nee-dah

English	*Pronunciation*
Help!	SAH-rahm SAHL-l'yoo
Help me	CHAWM TAW-wah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Bring help	SAH-rah-mool CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah CHOO-see-yaw
here	
Come here!	EE-ree AW-see-yaw
hour *(See pages 25 and 43-46.)*	SEE
hospital	P'YUNG-wun
Take me to a hospital	P'YUNG-wun-ay CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
hotel	YUG-wahn
Where is a hotel?	YUG-wahn-oon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
house	CHIP
how	
How do you say "desk" in Korean?	"DESK"-rool CHAW-sun MAHL-law moo-UL-ah-gaw HAHM-nik-gah?
How much does this cost?	EE-guss-oon ul-MAHM-nik-gah?

English	*Pronunciation*
How do you do?	AHN-n'yung hah-SIM-nik-gah?
How far is it?	UL-mah-nah MUM-nik-gah?
How far is the town?	TAWNG-nay GAH-jee UL-mah-nah MUM-nik-gah?
hungry	
I am hungry	SEE-jahng HAHM-nee-dah
	I
I	NAH-noon
I don't have ___	___ up-SOOM-nee-dah
I have ___	___ iss-SOOM-nee-dah
I want to ___	NAH-noon ___ -gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
ink	"ink"
	K
knife	KAHL
	L
laundry	SET-hahk SAW

WHICH IS WHICH?

HANDKERCHIEF

EGGS

FRUIT

KNIFE

GLASS

HOUSE

1. SAWN ṢOO-gun
2. KAHL
3. YOO-ree CHAHN
4. KAY-rahn
5. CHIP
6. SIL-gwah

(Answers in Word List.)

English	*Pronunciation*
laxative	P'YUN-bee JAY
leave	
When does the train leave?	KICH-hah MESS-see-ay duh-NAHM-nik-gah?
left	
It is to the left	ERN JAW-gay iss-SOOM-nee-dah
liquor	SOOL
lost	
I am lost	NAH-noon KEE-rool eer-huss-SOOM-nee-dah
	M
madam	POO-in
map	CHEE-daw
Draw a map for me	CHEE-daw-rool KOOR-yuh CHOO-see-yaw
market	SEE-jahng *or* CHUJ-ah
matches	SUNG-n'yahng
meat	KAWG-ee
melons	*CH*AH-mer

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

English	*Pronunciation*
mile *(Chinese; see page 44.)*	EE
milk	OO-yoo
millet	CHAWP-sahl
cooked millet	CHAW PAHP
minute *(See page 44.)*	POON
Wait a minute!	CHAHNG-gahn kee-dah-REE-see-yaw
Miss	YAHNG
Monday	WUHR-yaw-il
mosquito net	MAWG-ee CHAHNG
movies	HWAHLT-dawng SAH-jin
When do the movies start?	HWAHLT-dawng SAH-jin MESS-see-ay SEE-jahk HAHM-nik-gah?
Mr.	SUN-sang
Mrs.	POO-in

English	*Pronunciation*
N	
name	EER-hawn
My name is John	CHAY EER-haw-m<u>oo</u>n "John"-IM-nee-dah
What is your name?	TAHNG-sin EER-haw-m<u>oo</u>n moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?
near	
Is it near?	kahk-gahp-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?
It is near	kahk-gahp-S<u>OO</u>M-nee-dah
It is not near	KAHK-gahp-jee ahn-S<u>OO</u>M-nee-dah
needle	PAH-nool
no	AH-nee-yaw
north	
Which way is north?	UN-<u>oo</u> JAWG-ee POOK chaw-KIM-nik-gah?
now	CHEE-g<u>oo</u>m
O	
o'clock *(See page 46.)*	SEE
overshoes	TUSS-sin
rubber overshoes	KAW-moo TUSS-sin

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

English	*Pronunciation*
	P
paper	CHAWNG-ee
pay	
I will pay you	TAWN too-ree-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
pen	*CH*UL *P*IL
fountain pen	MAHN-n'yun *P*IL
pencil	YUN *P*IL
pillow	P'YUG-a
pin	
safety pin	"pin"
pipe	KAWM-bahng-da *or* "pipe"
plate	CHUP-see
please	CHAWM

[NOTE: "CHAWM" really means "a little bit." It is often used where we use "please" in a sentence, but is not used as a whole sentence by itself.]

Please point	CHAWM KAH-rooch-huh choo-SIP-see-yaw
policeman	SOON-sah

English	*Pronunciation*
polish	
shoe polish	KOO-doo YAHK
pork	TWAJ-ee KAWG-ee
post office	OOP-h'yun KOOK
potatoes	KAHM-jah

Q

quarter	
It is a quarter past four	NAY-see SEE-baw-boon IM-nee-dah
It is a quarter to five	TAH-suss-see SEE-baw-boon CHUN IM-nee-dah
question	
May I ask a question?	MAHL-soom CHAWM MOO-ruh PAWT-see-dah

English	*Pronunciation*
Quickly!	BAHL-lee
Come quickly!	BAHL-lee AW-see-yaw
Go quickly!	BAHL-lee KAH-see-yaw

R

radishes	MOO
white radishes	*CH*UL-law
railroad	CHUNG-guh CHAHNG
railroad station	CHUNG-guh CHAHNG-<u>oo</u>n UDD-ay iss-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?
Where is the railroad station?	PEE-awt
raincoat	M'YUN-daw
razor	M'YUN-daw *KAHL*
razor blades	CHAWM TAH-see MAHL-<u>oo</u>m hah-SIP-see-yaw
repeat	NAH-n<u>oo</u>n SHWEE-gaw sip-H<u>OO</u>M-nee-dah
Please repeat	
rest	
I want to rest	

English	*Pronunciation*
restaurant	OOM-sik-jum
Where is a restaurant?	oom-SIK-jum-oon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
rice	
cooked rice	PAHP
rice cakes	DUK
right	
It is to the right	PAH-roon JAW-gay iss-SOOM-nee-dah
Right away!	KAWT
river	KAHNG
road	KIL
Which is the road to ___?	UN-oo KEE-ree _____-oo raw KAH-noon kee-RIM-nik-gah?
room	PAHNG

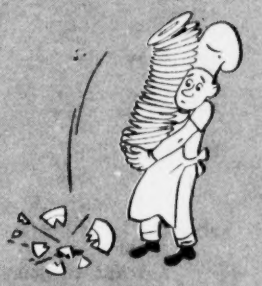
S

sailors	soo-BYONG
Where are the sailors?	soo-BYONG-doo-roon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
Where are the American sailors?	MEE-gook soo-BYONG-doo-roon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?

WHICH IS WHICH?

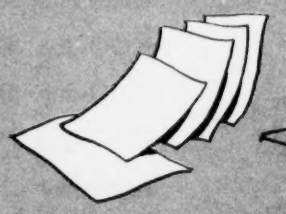
NEEDLE

MATCHES

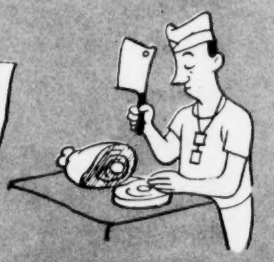


PLATE

PEN



PAPER



MEAT

1. CHUL PIL
2. CHUP-see
3. SUNG-n'yahng
4. PAH-neel
5. KAWG-ee
6. CHAWNG-ee

(Answers in Word List.)

English	*Pronunciation*
salt	SAW-gawm
Saturday	TAW-yaw-il
school	HAHK-g'yaw
servant	HAH-een

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

shave	
I want to shave	NAH-noon M'YUN-daw HAH-gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
sheets	HAWN NEE-bool
shirt	wah-ee-SHAHT-soo
shoelaces	KOO-doo GOON
shoemaker	KOO-doo BAHNG
shoe polish	KOO-doo YAHK
shoes	KOO-doo
sick	
I am sick	NAH-noon CHAWM ahp-HOOM-nee-dah
sir	SUN-sang
sleep	
I want to sleep	NAH-noon CHAH-gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah

English	*Pronunciation*
slowly	*CH*UN-*ch*un-hee
Please speak slowly	CHAWM *CH*UN-*ch*un-hee MAHL-s̲oom hah-SIP-see-yaw
soap	PEE-noo

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

soup	KOOK
speak	
Please speak slowly	CHAWM *CH*UN-*ch*un-hee MAHL-s̲oom hah-SIP-see-yaw
spoon	SOOK KAH-rahk
start	
When do the movies start?	HWAHLT-dawng SAH-jin MESS-see-ay SEE-jahk HAHM-nik-gah?
station	
railroad station	CHUNG-guh CHAHNG
Stop! *(to someone running away)*	KUG-ee SUK-guh-rah
streetcar	CHUN-*ch*ah
Sunday	EER-yaw-il

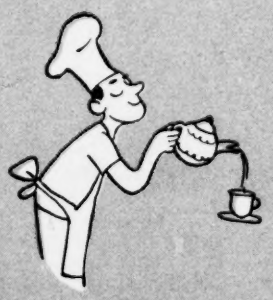
U *or* UH *as in* but

English	*Pronunciation*
	T
tailor	YAHNG-bawk JUM
take	
Take me there	CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Take me to a doctor	OO-sah HAHN-day CHAWM TAHR-yuh-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
Take me to a hospital	T'YUNG-wun-ay CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
tea	*CH*AH
telephone	CHUN-hwah
Thank you	kaw-mahp-SOOM-nee-dah
there	
Take me there	CHAWM TAHR-yud-ah choo-SIP-see-yaw
thirsty	
I'm thirsty	MAWNG mah-ROOM-nee-dah
this	EE-gut
What is this?	EE-guss-oon moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?

A *as in* at; AH *as in* bah

English	*Pronunciation*
thread	SEEL
Thursday	MAWG-yaw-il
time *(See pages 25-27 and 43-46.)*	
What time is it?	CHEE-g<u>oo</u>m mess-SIM nik-gah?
tired	
I am tired	NAH-n<u>oo</u>n CHAWM KAW-dahn HAHM-nee-dah
tobacco	TAHM-ba
today	AW-n<u>oo</u>i
toilet	P'YUN-saw
Where is a toilet?	P'YUN-saw-n<u>oo</u>n UDD-ay iss-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?
tomorrow	NA-il
toothbrush	EE-ṣawl
tooth powder	*CH*EE-yahk
towel	SAY-soo ṢOO-gun
town	TAWNG-nay
Where is the nearest town?	CHAY-il KAHK-gah-oon TAWNG-nen-<u>oo</u>n UDD-et-j<u>oo</u>m iss-S<u>OO</u>M-nik-gah?

WHICH IS WHICH?



TEA

SALT

SHOES

WATER

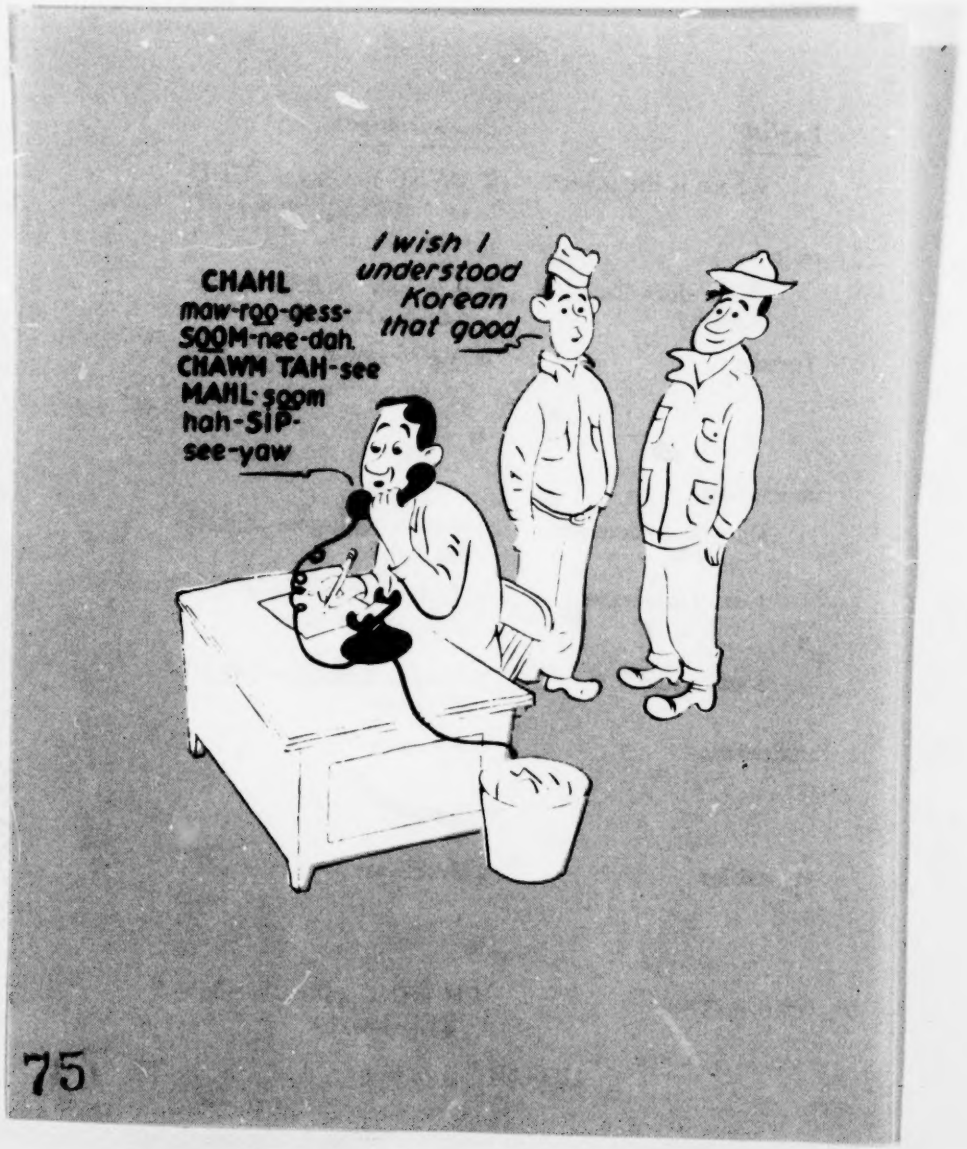
SPOON

PIPE

1. SAW-gawm
2. CHAH
3. SOOK KAH-rahk
4. KOO-doo
5. MOOL
6. KAWM-bahng-da

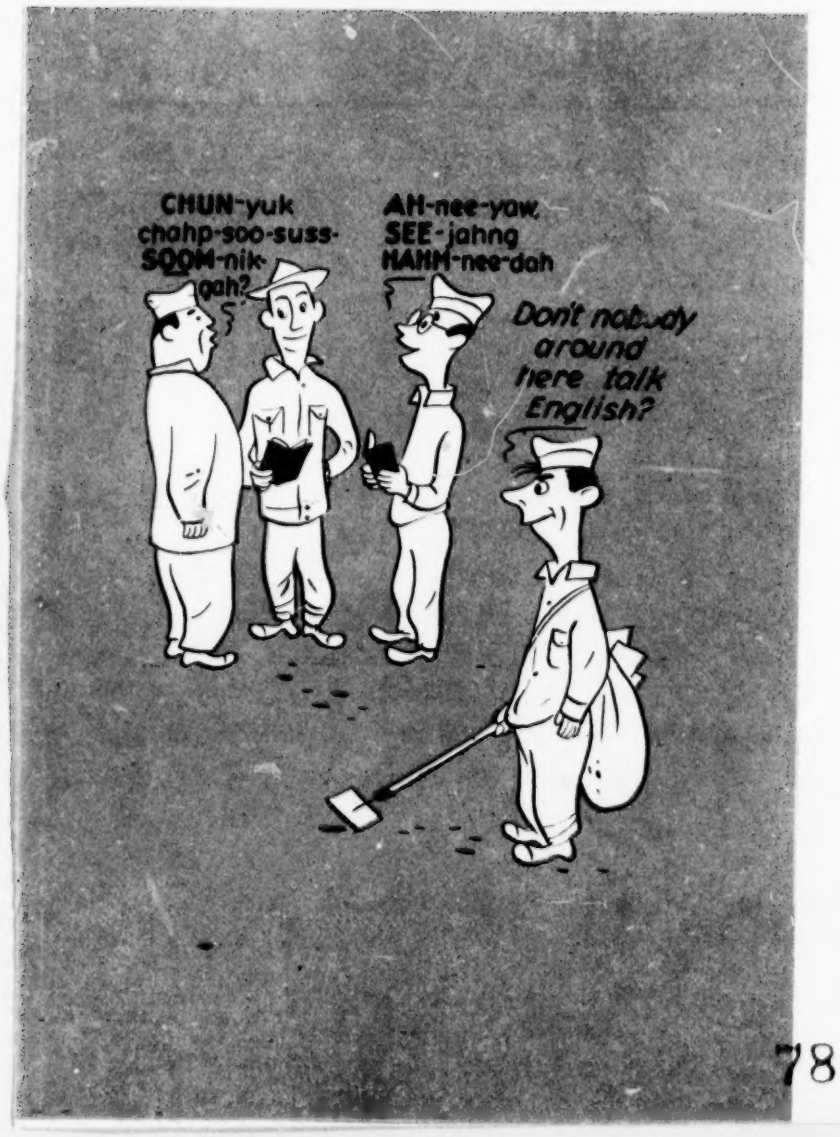
(Answers in Word List.)

English	*Pronunciation*
Where is the town?	TAWNG-nay-noon UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?
train	KICH-hah
When does the train leave?	KICH-hah MESS-see-ay duh-NAHM-nik-gah?
Tuesday	HWAH-yaw-il
	U
understand	
Do you understand me?	AH-rah took-gess-SOOM-nik-gah?
I don't understand	CHAHL maw-roo-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
I understand	AH-rah took-gess-SOOM-nee-dah
underwear	SAW-gawt
	V
vegetables	*CH*ASS-aw
	W
Wait a minute!	CHAHNG-gahn kee-dah-REE-see-yaw


CHAHL
maw-roo-gess-
SOOM-nee-dah.
CHAWM TAH-see
MAHL-soom
hah-SIP-
see-yaw
I wish I
understood
Korean
that good

English	*Pronunciation*
wash	
I want to wash my face	NAH-noon SAY-soo HAH-gaw sip-HOOM-nee-dah
Watch out!	CHOO-ee HAH-see-yaw
water	MOOL
hot water	TUH-oon MOOL
Wednesday	SOO-yaw-il
we	
we don't have ___	___ up-SOOM-nee-dah
We have ___	___ iss-SOOM-nee-dah
well *(for water)*	OO-mool
what	MOO-ut
What is this?	EE-guss-oon moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?
What is your name?	TAHNG-sin EER-haw-moon moo-uh-SIM-nik-gah?
What time is it?	CHEE-goom mess-SIM-nik-gah?
where	UDD-ay
Where is a *(or* the) ___?	___ UDD-ay iss-SOOM-nik-gah?

English	*Pronunciation*
which	UN-oo
Which is the road to ___?	UN-oo KEE-ree ___ -oo-raw KAH-noon kee-RIM-nik-gah?
Which way is north?	UN-oo JAWG-ee POOK chaw-GIM-nik-gah?
wounded	
I am wounded	NAH-noon CHAWM tahch-huss-SOOM-nee-dah
writing brush	POOT
	Y
yes	YAY
yesterday	UJ-ay


CHUN-yuk
chahp-soo-suss-
SOOM-nik-
gah?
AH-nee-yaw,
SEE-jahng
HAHM-nee-dah
Don't nobody
around
here talk
English?